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| <b>Performance Objectives<br/>And Instructional Cues</b> | <b>OUTLINE AND PRESENTATION</b> |
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**PATROL OPERATIONS**

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## **LESSON PLAN**

### **INTRODUCTION**

A. Course Title: Crimes in Progress

Instructional Goals:

1. This course is designed to provide the student with the proper procedures for responding to a crime-in-progress call.
2. This course is designed to provide the student with the proper methods of coordinating the approach of other officers to the scene.
3. This course is designed to help the student identify the proper techniques on a systematic search of a crime-in-progress scene.

Instructional Objectives:

1. Identify proper procedures for approaching the scene of crime-in-progress.
2. Identify techniques used to arrive safely at a crime-in-progress scene
3. Identify the need to coordinate the approach of officers to the scene to ensure that all avenues of escape are covered.
4. Identify need to search the outer perimeter of crime-in-progress scene before entering a building or protected area.
5. Identify techniques used to systematically search the interior of a crime-in-progress scene for suspect (s) and evidence of a crime.
6. Identify possible sources of information used to determine the identification or location of suspect (s) at a crime-in-progress scene.
7. Identify the need to quickly advise dispatch of the situation upon arrival at the crime-in-progress scene.

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8. Identify the procedures for responding to a crime in progress as the primary officer.

Instructional Method: Classroom Lecture and Discussion, Overheads, Practical exercises

Overhead: OH1 & OH2 Room Clearing

Estimated Time: 4 hours

Bibliography: NM DPS Block Lesson Plan, 1999  
US Department of Energy Central Training Academy,  
Security Police Officer III, 1999

Instructor \_\_\_\_\_

Prepared by: NMLEA INSTR Date: Jan. 2014

Approved By: \_\_\_\_\_ Date:

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LO 1,2,3,8

**I. Arriving at the scene**

**A. Primary unit (closest available unit)**

1. Gather as much information as possible while en route to the scene.
2. Utilize quickest route (condition of roads, traffic congestion)
3. Proceed to the scene as quickly and silently as possible.
4. Proceed to area where an escaping or fleeing suspect is most likely to be encountered.

**B. Emergency equipment**

1. Use lights and sirens only when absolutely necessary
2. Factors to be considered when determining whether or not to use lights and sirens
  - a) Distance to the scene
  - b) Nature of the crime
  - c) Time lag
  - d) Geographic environment
  - e) Agency policy
  - f) Amount of traffic
  - g) Need to halt an assault in progress by warning of approach
3. Turn off lights and sirens when close to the scene so that the suspects are not alerted to your arrival.

**C. Final approach on foot in a stealth manner. A park and walk technique should be used by parking away from the immediate scene then approaching on foot**

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|  | <p>D. Arrival on scene</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Direct other responding units to areas that need to be covered.</li> <li>2. Confirm areas of responsibilities</li> </ol> <p>E. Officers should maintain cover and concealment when observing the scene</p> <p>F. A perimeter search of the scene should be conducted to locate suspects, victims or evidence. Officers must be sure that the perimeter is clear of any danger so that attention can be focused on the immediate scene</p> <p>G. Once a perimeter search is complete and an inner perimeter is established the decision to enter or call out suspects must be made.</p> <p><b>II. Building and area searches (The following is provided as basic information and should be expanded upon with lesson plan “Crimes in Progress-Building Searches”)</b></p> <p>A. Sufficient manpower is needed for officer safety.</p> <p>B. Open areas (if the suspect is believed to be in a building, a perimeter search is still necessary to locate additional suspects, victims or evidence).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cordon off area and cover possible escape routes</li> <li>2. Slowly and methodically, use a spiral, zone or strip search technique.</li> <li>3. Maintain light and noise discipline <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Light discipline consists of not pinpointing the officer’s location by unnecessary use of a light. The officer should try to move in shadows and be aware that his own shadow may give away his location</li> <li>b) Noise discipline means, “be quiet”. The officer should not alert the suspect to his approach by creating noise. This may be caused by ground surface, equipment rattling, radio, pager, etc..</li> </ol> </li> </ol> |

LO 2

LO 4

LO.3

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| LO4  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Look for signs of the suspect (Footprints, matted brush, warm engines, barking dogs)</li> <li>5. After the initial area is searched, begin a search of the surrounding area.</li> </ol>   |
| LO5  | <p>C. Building Search</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establish an inner perimeter to prevent suspects from exiting unnoticed. A minimum of two officers is needed to establish a perimeter. They can be placed on opposite corners with each officer responsible for two sides of the building.</li> <li>2. Building searches are dangerous. Officers may challenge structure using PA system. When the decision to enter the building is made emergency radio traffic should be requested. (clear channel)</li> <li>3. For known high risk situations, K-9 or Tactical teams should be utilized for building searches. For departments without tactical teams, the New Mexico State Police Tactical Team should be requested.</li> <li>4. All persons exiting must be properly identified</li> <li>5. A minimum of two officers is necessary for a safe building search.</li> <li>6. Have a plan <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Assign areas of responsibility</li> <li>b. Check equipment</li> <li>c. Weapons at a hard low ready</li> </ol> </li> <li>7. Both officers enter at the same point <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. An entrance other than the primary entrance should be used since the suspect is most likely expecting entry through the primary entrance. An alternate entry point is not always possible.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> |

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| OH1 , OH2  | <p>8. Rules of room clearing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Through the door. Methods of entry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Crossover</li> <li>2. Buttonhook</li> </ul> </li> <li>b. Clear your corner <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Each officer will clear the corner that is nearest to them</li> </ul> </li> <li>c. Run the wall <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. After visually clearing the corner, the officer will move to the corner, stop and then rotate toward the interior of the room.</li> </ul> </li> <li>d. Clear to center <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. From their respective corners, the officers will visually clear to the center of the room without covering each other with their weapons.</li> </ul> </li> <li>e. Communicate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. After clearing to center, the officers will inform each other of danger areas such as furniture, doors or hard to see areas. The officers will then clear these areas using a “pie” technique and an “L” configuration.</li> </ul> </li> <li>f. After a room is clear, the procedure will be repeated throughout the building. Never move past anything that has not been cleared.</li> </ul> <p>9. Clearing corners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Slicing the pie <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Swing wide at corners</li> <li>2. Take small step</li> <li>3. Don't give up territory that you own. Once you have cleared an area, do not step away so that you can't see it. If you give up an area you must re-clear it.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |

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|  | <p data-bbox="722 283 1239 317">b. Use a hand mirror to view corners</p> <p data-bbox="722 357 1477 464">c. Use available reflectors such as appliances or windows. Remember that these tactics can also be used against the officer.</p> <p data-bbox="714 501 1274 537">d. Do not lead with the muzzle of a gun.</p> <p data-bbox="571 613 1520 758">D. After a building search is complete, a secondary search must be conducted with will include: under furniture, crawl spaces, ceiling panels, closets, refrigerator etc...), then an investigation can begin.</p> <p data-bbox="144 795 206 829">LO6</p> <p data-bbox="534 795 1408 867">E. Witnesses and victims should be interviewed regarding the suspect's identification and location.</p> <p data-bbox="534 905 1490 1012">F. For silent alarm calls at banks, phone contact should be first attempted. Predetermined code words can be used to indicate if the alarm is real. A visual confirmation is still necessary</p> <p data-bbox="162 1050 224 1083">LO7</p> <p data-bbox="534 1050 1526 1157">G. Notify dispatch of the situation and request additional units if needed. Dispatch can give alerts to other officers to be on the look out for the suspect.</p> |



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